



NAVIGATING MICHIGAN'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW

UIA gets information from Claimant and Employer	\rightarrow	UIA issues Determination	\rightarrow	Claimant or Employer protests Determination
				\downarrow
Admin Law Judge holds hearing and issues decision	←	Claimant or Employer appeals Redetermination	\leftarrow	UIA issues Redetermination (or may bypass this step)
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Claimant or Employer appeals to Michigan Compensation Appellate Commission (MCAC)	\rightarrow	MCAC may hold hearing, otherwise issues decision based on transcript	\rightarrow	Claimant or employer appeals to circuit court

A protest or appeal must be received by the UIA within 30 days of the date of mailing of the dispute Determination or Redetermination.

The 30 days starts to run the day after the date of mailing, and every day counts, including weekends and holidays. If the 30th day is a weekend or holiday, the protest/appeal is due by the end of the next day that is not a weekend or holiday.

Why is it important to attend the Administrative Law Hearing?

The Administrative Law hearing is a *de novo* hearing, meaning that none of the documents previously given to the UIA will be considered by the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) in reaching his/her decision.

- ✓ The ALJ takes testimony under oath.
 - The ALJ applies the rules of evidence, similar to the way they are applied in a court of law.
- Each party gives direct testimony, and is subject to crossexamination.

If the appealing party does not appear at the hearing, the appeal will be dismissed for "lack of prosecution."

If the party with the burden of proof does not appear at the hearing, the appeal could only be won if the other party makes a "mea culpa" statement.

If the party with the burden of proof makes certain statements to meet that burden, the opposing party would wish to be present to respond to those statements, and to cross-examine those statements.

In most cases, the Michigan Compensation Appellate Commission (MCAC) reviews only the recording made at the ALJ hearing. Usually there will not even be a hearing before the MCAC, but if there is, only points of law will be open for discussion, generally not the facts of the case. Written argument is permitted only in cases where both sides are represented, or both sides agree to permit written argument, or the MCAC requests it.

What happens at an Administrative Law Judge Hearing?

- ✓ The ALJ determines whether he/she has legal authority (called "jurisdiction") to hear the case. For example, if the appeal to the ALJ was late, the ALJ lacks authority to hear the case.
- ✓ The ALJ decides what issue(s) are before him/her for consideration. Generally, the issues are defined by the UIA in the Determination they issue.
- The claimant and employer present *information*, to the ALJ. They do this in the form of statements, under oath, at the hearing (called "testimony") or in the form of documents supported by testimony, and in the form of answers to questions of the other party (called "cross-examining")

What happens at an Administrative Law Judge Hearing?

- ✓ The ALJ considers all the information and determines what is reliable and credible and what is not, and makes "findings of facts".
- ✓ The ALJ cites the Section of the Michigan Employment Security
 Act that applies to the case.
- The ALJ decides whether the party with the burden of proof has won their case by meeting that burden by a preponderance of the evidence.

Effective Preparation for the ALJ Hearing

- Exercise protest/appeal rights
- Read the Notice of Hearing to learn the issue(s) to be discussed at the hearing and about the rights of the parties
- Consider requesting a telephone hearing
- Know who has the burden of proof
- Know what has to be proved
- Review your file and UIA's file before the hearing
- Arrive at the hearing on time and sign in
- Take the right witnesses to the hearing

The **right** witness is the one who can testify as to facts within his or her own knowledge, based upon his or her own observations of the events pertinent to the case.

Effective Preparation for the ALJ Hearing

- ✓ Take the right documents to the hearing.

 Documents must be authenticated at the hearing by a competent witness, in order to be accepted into evidence. For example, if the issue is attendance, attendance documents must be introduced by the "keeper of the business records" for the employer. Documents previously sent to the UIA are not part of the Judge's file and must be offered as "exhibits" at the hearing. Unless accepted by the Judge as exhibits, the documents will not be considered by the Judge or at later appeal stages.
- Consider contacting an Advocate, Agent, or Attorney An Advocate is provided at no cost to the employer or claimant. The employer or claimant chooses a local advocate who represents either claimants or employers (not both).



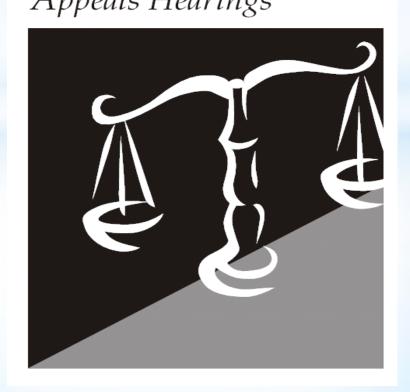
Assistance is available, toll-free:

1-800-638-3994 and choose menu Item 2.



Click on "Publications"

A Guide To
Unemployment Insurance
Appeals Hearings



To view a 20-minute Mock Hearing, go to the UIA's Homepage, www.Michigan.gov/UIA and click on "Webcasts". Then find the video.

